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Paul J. Roy

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EXAMINER

JEAN GILLES, JUDE

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2143

DATE MAILED: 01/25/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/002,026	Applicant(s) ROY ET AL.	
	Examiner Jude J. Jean-Gilles	Art Unit 2143	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 October 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 October 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

JB

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This Action is in regards to the Reply received on 10/27/2005.

Response to Amendment

1. This action is responsive to the application filed on 10/27/2005. Claims 5, 8, 16, 18, 24, and 27 were amended. Claims 40-44 are newly added. No claim has been cancelled. Claims 1-44 are pending. Claims 1-44 represent a method and apparatus for "scheduling and multiplexing data broadcast transmission over multiple steams."

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 13, 20, and 31 have been carefully considered, but are not deemed fully persuasive. Applicant's arguments are deemed moot in view of the following new ground of rejection as explained here below, necessitated both by Applicant's discussion with the Examiner on 10/26/2005, and by Applicant's substantial amendment (i.e., addition of new claims) which significantly affected the scope thereof.

The dependent claims stand rejected as articulated in the Last Office Action and all objections not addressed in Applicant's response are herein reiterated.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The references listed on the Information Disclosure Statement submitted on 01/16/2002 have been considered by the examiner (see attached PTO-1449A).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 1-44** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over by Baber et al (Baber), Patent No. 6,546,428 B2, in view of Srinivasan et al. (Srinivasan), U.S. Patent No. 6,357,042 B2.

Regarding **claim 1**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses in a data broadcast system comprising one or more streams for broadcasting data to client systems, wherein the data broadcast system broadcasts a variety of data at particular times in order to meet demand for the variety of data at the client systems, a method of generating a data stream of a specified bandwidth for broadcast to one or more client systems (*figs. 1-3*) the method comprising acts of:

storing an identifier for at least one data source, the identifier indicating where data to be included within the data stream may be obtained and a bandwidth allocation associated with requirements for broadcasting the data (*column 9, lines 7-47*);

(*column 9, lines 7-65*);

requesting and receiving the data from the at least one data source; and at the time specified in the scheduling information, adding the data obtained from the at least one data source to the data stream, wherein the data is broadcast to the one or more

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client systems in accordance with the scheduling information (*column 9, lines 7-47; column 15, lines 1-50*).

However Baber does not specifically disclose for each identifier, storing scheduling information that comprises a time when the data from the at least one data source should be added to the data stream for broadcast to the one or more client systems, wherein the scheduling information is stored only after first checking any previously existing scheduling information to verify that adequate bandwidth is available in the data stream for adding the data to the data stream at the time specified by the scheduling information.

In the same field of endeavor, Srinivasan discloses "DN 195 provides for a very flexible system for delivering highly profiled video advertisements created by advertisers for a content provider that is delivering a normally scheduled broadcast of a main video to a user or users via a separate network such as via networks 199 or 201. In this case, the point where video data, annotated data, and video ads are combined and synchronized is at set-top box 229 which has added capability of combining data streams received from different carriers, and inserting video advertisements into scheduled or tagged time-slots created in the main video. . . content providers may sell advertising slots to companies that provide products or services. Such scheduled time-slots may be inserted at pre-determined intervals in a broadcast video. Such an insertion technique is termed donut insertion. Donut insertion involves a provider supplying one or more pre-scheduled blank video segments or created time slots to an

offered presentation for the purpose of enabling advertisers to provide video ads to be inserted therein.” [see *Srinivasan*; column 31, lines 1-23].

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the networking art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated Srinivasan's teachings of a method and apparatus to use a uniform resource locator as an identifier, with the teachings of Baber, for the purpose of “*enhancing the streams with authored metadata in a manner to be completely useful when finally delivered to the end user, and many interactive functions...*” as stated by Srinivasan in lines 55-62 of column 3. By this rationale **claim 1** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 2**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the data stream comprises a plurality of sub-streams, the method further comprising acts of:

storing a plurality of identifiers for a plurality of data sources (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-65*);

for each identifier, storing scheduling information that comprises a time when the data from each of the plurality of sources should be added to the data stream for broadcast to the one or more client systems, wherein the scheduling information indicates that data from at least two of the data sources should be added to the data stream for simultaneous broadcast to the one or more client systems (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-65*);

requesting and receiving the data from the at least two data sources; and

at the time specified in the scheduling information, adding the data obtained from the at least two data sources to distinct sub-streams within the data stream, whereby the data from the at least two data sources arrives at the one or more client systems simultaneously (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-65; column 15, lines 1-50*).

Regarding **claim 3**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited in claim 2, wherein at least one of the plurality of sub-streams is dedicated to broadcasting data in real time (see Baber; *column 16, lines 3-65*).

Regarding **claim 4**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited in claim 2, wherein the data broadcast system further comprises (i) a scheduled content service for storing the plurality of identifiers and for storing scheduling information for each identifier (see Baber; *column 27, lines 10-67; column 9, lines 29-67*), and (ii) a data broadcast service for requesting and receiving data from the data sources and for adding the data obtained from the data sources to the data stream (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-65*).

Regarding **claim 5**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the scheduling information further comprises (i) a time to begin broadcast of the data, (ii) a retransmission frequency to increase the probability that static data is received by the one or more client systems, (iii) a refresh frequency to assure that dynamic data is updated at the one or more client systems, (iv) a time when a final broadcast of the data should end, (v) meta-data associated with the data, (vi) a bandwidth allocation for the data, and (vii) data size information for static data (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-65*).

Regarding **claim 6**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited in claim 1, wherein each of the one or more clients is running one or more applications, and wherein the broadcast data stream provides the data for each of the one or more applications to consume (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-65*).

Regarding **claim 7**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited in claim 1, further comprising an act of checking any previously existing scheduling information to verify that bandwidth is available in the data stream prior to storing the scheduling information (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-65*).

Regarding **claim 8**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the data is of a known size, the method further comprising an act of calculating at least one of (i) a recommended bandwidth for a specified refresh or retransmission frequency, and (ii) a recommended refresh or retransmission frequency for a specified bandwidth (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-65*).

Regarding **claim 9**, Baber teaches the invention substantially as claimed. Gifford discloses a method as recited in claim 1, but does not specifically disclose the identifier for the at least one data source as being a uniform resource identifier or uniform resource locator (see Srinivasan; *column 17, lines 6-51; column 32, lines 12-31*).

Regarding **claim 12**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited in claim 1, further comprising an act of delivering the data stream to a broadcaster for broadcast to the one or more client systems (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-65*).

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Regarding **claim 13**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses in a data broadcast system comprising one or more streams for broadcasting data to client systems, wherein the data broadcast system broadcasts a variety of data at particular times in order to meet demand for the variety of data at the client systems, a method of generating a data stream of a specified bandwidth for broadcast to one or more client systems (see Baber; *figs. 1-3*), the method comprising steps for:

identifying at least one data source where data to be included within the data stream may be obtained and a bandwidth allocation associated with requirements for broadcasting the data (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-65*);

scheduling a time when data from each identified data source should be added to the data stream for broadcast to the one or more client systems, the scheduled time being a part of scheduling information for the data to be included within the data stream, wherein the scheduling information is used to schedule the time only after first checking any previously existing scheduling information corresponding to the data stream to verify that adequate bandwidth is available in the data stream for adding the data to the data stream at the scheduled time (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-65*; also see Srinivasan; *column 31, lines 1-23*);

obtaining the data from the at least one data source; and at the time specified in the scheduling information, generating the data stream with the data obtained from the at least one data source, wherein the data broadcast to the one or more client systems in accordance with the scheduling information (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-47; column 15, lines 1-50*).

Regarding **claim 14**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited in claim 13, wherein the data stream comprises a plurality of sub-streams, the method further comprising steps for:

identifying a plurality of data sources where data to be included within the data stream may be obtained (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-47; column 15, lines 1-50*);

scheduling a time when data from each identified data source should be added to the data stream for broadcast to the one or more client systems, wherein data from at least two of the plurality of data sources is scheduled to be added to the broadcast data stream simultaneously (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-47; column 15, lines 1-50*);

obtaining the data from the at least two data sources; and

at the time specified in the scheduling information, generating the data stream that comprises at least two distinct sub-streams with the data obtained from the at least two data sources, whereby the data from the at least two data sources arrives at the one or more client systems simultaneously (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-47; column 15, lines 1-50*).

Claim 15 is substantially the same as **claim 3**, and is thus rejected for reasons similar to those in rejecting **claim 3**.

Claim 16 is substantially the same as **claim 5**, and is thus rejected for reasons similar to those in rejecting **claim 5**.

Regarding **claim 17**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited in claim 13, further comprising a step for determining, based on any previously existing scheduling information and prior to scheduling a time when data from each

identified data source should be added to the data stream, whether or not bandwidth is available in the data stream (see Baber; *column 28, lines 16-55*).

Claim 18 is substantially the same as **claim 8**, and is thus rejected for reasons similar to those in rejecting **claim 8**.

Regarding **claim 20**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a computer program product for implementing, in a data broadcast system comprising one or more streams for broadcasting data to client systems, wherein the data broadcast system broadcasts a variety of data at particular times in order to meet demand for the variety of data at the client systems, a method of generating a data stream of a specified bandwidth for broadcast to one or more client systems (see Baber; *figs. 1-3*), the computer program product comprising:

a computer readable medium for carrying machine-executable instructions that implement the method, wherein the method comprises acts of:

storing an identifier for at least one data source, the identifier indicating where data to be included within the data stream may be obtained and a bandwidth allocation associated with requirements for broadcasting the data (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-47; column 15, lines 1-50*);

for each identifier, storing scheduling information that comprises a time when the data from the at least one data source should be added to the data stream for broadcast to the one or more client systems, wherein the scheduling information is stored only after first checking any previously existing scheduling information to verify that adequate bandwidth is available in the data stream for

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adding the data to the data stream at the time specified by the scheduling information (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-65*; also see Srinivasan; *column 31, lines 1-23*);

requesting and receiving the data from the at least one data source; and at the time specified in the scheduling information, adding the data obtained from the at least one data source to the data stream, wherein the data is broadcast to the one or more client systems in accordance with the scheduling information (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-47*; *column 15, lines 1-50*).

Regarding **claim 21**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a computer program product as recited in claim 20, wherein the data stream comprises a plurality of sub-streams, the method further comprising acts of:

storing a plurality of identifiers for a plurality of data (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-47*; *column 15, lines 1-50*);

for each identifier, storing scheduling information that comprises a time when the data from each of the plurality of sources should be added to the data stream for broadcast to the one or more client systems, wherein the scheduling information indicates that data from at least two of the data sources should be added to the data stream for simultaneous broadcast to the one or more client systems (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-65*; also see Srinivasan; *column 31, lines 1-23*);

requesting and receiving the data from the at least two data sources; and at the time specified in the scheduling information, adding the data obtained from the at least two data sources to distinct sub-streams within the data stream, whereby the data from

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the at least two data sources arrives at the one or more client systems simultaneously (see Baber; *column 9, lines 7-47; column 15, lines 1-50*).

Regarding **claim 10**, the combination Baber-Srinivasan teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the data comprises one or more files and the scheduling information further comprises meta-data associated with each of the one or more files, the meta-data comprising at least one of (i) an expiration time after which the one or more clients may delete a file, (ii) an extension time for extending the expiration time of a file that already exists, (iii) one or more allowed update flags if a file represents a directory, (iv) a trigger for causing some action to be performed at a client system, (v) one or more expressions for specifying one or more conditions that are associated with a file [see *Srinivasan, column 32, lines 12-56*]. The same motivation that was utilized in the combination of claim 9, applies equally as well to claim 10 [see *Srinivasan, column 4, lines 55-62*]. By this rationale **claim 10** is rejected.

Regarding **claim 11**, the combination Baber-Srinivasan teaches a method as recited in claim 10, further comprising the act of adding the meta-data to the data stream [see *Srinivasan, column 32, lines 12-56*]. The same motivation that was utilized in the combination of claim 9, applies equally as well to claim 10 [see *Srinivasan, column 4, lines 55-62*]. By this rationale **claim 10** is rejected.

Claim 19 is substantially the same as **claim 10**, and is thus rejected for reasons similar to those in rejecting **claim 10**.

Claim 28 lists all the same elements of **claim 9**, but in computer program form rather than method form. Therefore, the supporting rationale of the rejection to **claim 9** applies equally as well to **claim 28**.

Claim 29 lists all the same elements of **claim 10**, but in computer program form rather than method form. Therefore, the supporting rationale of the rejection to **claim 10** applies equally as well to **claim 29**.

Claim 37 lists all the same elements of **claim 10**, but in computer program product form rather than method form. Therefore, the supporting rationale of the rejection to **claim 10** applies equally as well to **claim 37**.

Regarding **claim 21**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the data stream is broadcast to a plurality of clients even though it is only intended to be consumed by one of the clients and accordingly consumed by only one of the clients [see *Baber*; column 9, lines 7-47; column 15, lines 1-50].

Claim 22 lists all the same elements of **claim 3**, but in computer program form rather than method form. Therefore, the supporting rationale of the rejection to **claim 3** applies equally as well to **claim 22**.

Claim 23 lists all the same elements of **claim 4**, but in computer program form rather than method form. Therefore, the supporting rationale of the rejection to **claim 4** applies equally as well to **claim 23**.

Claim 24 lists all the same elements of **claim 5**, but in computer program form rather than method form. Therefore, the supporting rationale of the rejection to **claim 5** applies equally as well to **claim 24**.

Claim 26 lists all the same elements of **claim 7**, but in computer program form rather than method form. Therefore, the supporting rationale of the rejection to **claim 7** applies equally as well to **claim 26**.

Claim 27 lists all the same elements of **claim 8**, but in computer program form rather than method form. Therefore, the supporting rationale of the rejection to **claim 8** applies equally as well to **claim 27**.

Claim 30 lists all the same elements of **claim 12**, but in computer program form rather than method form. Therefore, the supporting rationale of the rejection to **claim 12** applies equally as well to **claim 30**.

Claim 31 lists all the same elements of **claim 13**, but in computer program product form rather than system form. Therefore, the supporting rationale of the rejection to **claim 13** applies equally as well to **claim 31**.

Claim 32 lists all the same elements of **claim 14**, but in computer program product form rather than system form. Therefore, the supporting rationale of the rejection to **claim 14** applies equally as well to **claim 32**.

Claim 33 lists all the same elements of **claim 3**, but in computer program product form rather than method form. Therefore, the supporting rationale of the rejection to **claim 3** applies equally as well to **claim 33**.

Claim 34 lists all the same elements of **claim 5**, but in computer program product form rather than method form. Therefore, the supporting rationale of the rejection to **claim 5** applies equally as well to **claim 34**.

Claim 35 lists all the same elements of **claim 17**, but in computer program product form rather than method form. Therefore, the supporting rationale of the rejection to **claim 17** applies equally as well to **claim 35**.

Claim 36 lists all the same elements of **claim 8**, but in computer program product form rather than method form. Therefore, the supporting rationale of the rejection to **claim 8** applies equally as well to **claim 36**.

Regarding **claim 37**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited. In claim 1, the method further including recommending a refresh or retransmission frequency for data having a specified bandwidth [see *Baber*; column 9, lines 7-47; column 15, lines 1-50].

Regarding **claim 38**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited in claim 1, the method further including recommending a refresh or transmission frequency for data having a specified bandwidth.

Regarding **claim 39**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the data stream is broadcast to a plurality of clients even though it is only intended to be consumed by one of the clients and accordingly consume by only the one of the clients [see *Baber*; column 17, lines 54-65].

Regarding **claim 40**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the scheduling information further comprises a time to begin broadcast of the data [see *Srinivasan; column 31, lines 1-23*].

Regarding **claim 41**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the scheduling information further comprises a retransmission frequency to increase the probability that static data is received by the one or more client systems [see Baber; column 11, lines 1-10].

Regarding **claim 42**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited in claim 1, wherein time scheduling information further comprises a refresh frequency to assure that dynamic data is updated at the one or more client systems [see *Srinivasan; column 31, lines 1-23*] [see Baber; column 11, lines 1-10].

Regarding **claim 43**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the scheduling information further comprises a time when a final broadcast of the data should end [see *Srinivasan; column 31, lines 1-23*] [see Baber; column 11, lines 1-10].

Regarding **claim 44**, The combination Baber-Srinivasan discloses a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the scheduling information further comprises a bandwidth allocation for the data and data size information for static data [see *Srinivasan; column 31, lines 1-23*] [see Baber; column 11, lines 1-10].

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's Request for Reconsideration filed on 10/27/2005 has been carefully considered but is not deemed fully persuasive. However, because there exists the likelihood of future presentation of this argument, the Examiner thinks that it is prudent to address Applicants' main points of contention.

A. Applicant contends that as further discussed during the interview, the newly cited art (Barber) appears to be directed to a system that takes an existing data stream, segments that stream, and perform differencing operations on the segments of the stream (by replacing some segments with identifiers to previously sent data), so as to reduce the volume of data being transmitted, but Barber does not have any teaching regarding generating a data stream based on scheduling information whatsoever, and appear to be teaching away from the claimed scheduling.

B. Applicant contends that barber clearly fails to teach or suggest embodiments, such as those found in previously presented claim 5.

7. As to "Point A" it is the position of the Examiner that Barber does not teach in detail all the limitation of independent claim 1. However, the prior art of record of Srinivasan disclosed the all the limitations of the claim as specified above. See rejection of claim 1 above.

As to "Point B" if is the position of the Examiner that the combination Barber-Srinivasan teaches all the limitations of the original, previously presented, and new claims of this application

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from examiner should be directed to Jude Jean-Gilles whose telephone number is (571) 272-

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3914. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday and every other Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley, can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-9000.


Jude Jean-Gilles

Patent Examiner

Art Unit 2143

JJG 

January 21, 2006


DAVID WILEY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100